The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1871—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 206.

WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Issue of New National Bank Notes.

The Whiskey Business Reviving.

The Right of the Widow to Graduate a Revenue Bill.

The High Commissioner Has an Interview with the President.

SPRINGFIELD.

Various Bills of Interest to Chicago.

Assessments of Damages—Sewerage—Water—Police.

Proceedings of Both Houses.

F. N. HAMLIN & CO.'S CLOSING SALE

Change of Firm.

REMOVAL.

The Contractors having notified us that our New Store will be completed in ten days, we propose to begin our

FINAL CLOSING SALE

Monday, Feb. 27,

And shall make the greatest reductions ever made. This applies to every department of our business, and an opportunity is now presented that cannot occur again.

SILKS,
POPLINS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
PLAIDS,
SERGES,
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
SUITS,
LACES,
Hosiery,
Linens,
Woollens,
Blankets,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Etc., Etc.

F. N. HAMLIN & CO.,
105 & 107 Lake-st.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO'S GREAT ANNUAL SALE

118 & 120 State-st.

NEW BARGAINS!
ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.
Dry Goods at a Sacrifice!
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN SILKS.

Lot of new Spring Style Stripe Silks, at $1 per yard—cost double money. Genuine all Silk, at $1.25, much under value. Better qualities of Black Silks at very low figures. The special attention of parties intending to purchase FIRST-CLASS Black Silks, is called to a expert quality of the celebrated

"Bonnet's Genuine Lyons" Silk,
AT $2.50 PER YARD.

Which we guarantee from $1 to $1.50 under the market.

Handsome line of Fine Irish Poplins, choice.

Best Alpacas at very low prices.

Lot of New Spring Dress Goods, at 20, 25, and 30 cts on the centre tables, among which are Bargains.

Large lot New White Piques, handsome styles, at 50 cts per yard.

All Linens and Housekeeping Goods still being sacrificed.

We would advise our customers to buy Cottons NOW.

All the goods in our Shawl, Woollen, Cloth, Flannel, Hosiery, Lace, and Trimming Departments must also be closed out in next 30 days, so low prices may be expected.

LOOK AT THIS!

500 pieces Silk Alpacas at 25, 37 1-2, and 50 cts; others ask for same goods 37 1-2, 75 cts, and $1.

Linen Table Damask at 75 cts; worth $1.50.

Bed Quilts at from $1.10 to $4, about half their cost to import.

Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 10 1-2 to 18 cts; others ask for same goods 37 1-2 and 50 cts.

5,000 pieces Carpeting just opened of every kind and description, nearly all of them entirely new styles. We are now opening over 200 cases of assorted Spring Dry Goods. Buyers can rely on saving from 20 to 40 per cent.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.,
111, 113, and 115 Wabash-av.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE
CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Weekly Edition,

Has double the number of rural readers of any other journal published in the West.

ADVERTISERS

Who wish to secure the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, and the great mass of industrial readers, will find

THE CHICAGO
WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
THE BEST
Advertising Medium
Published in the Country

FINANCIAL.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE CHICAGO
Building Society
145 LaSalle-st.
ISSUE OF PREFERRED STOCK.

By resolution of the Board of Directors, it has been determined to issue Preferred Stock to the amount of $100,000, in shares of $100 each, to be subscribed for by the present stockholders in proportion to the amount of their present holdings. Each share of Preferred Stock will bear a guaranteed interest of 10 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and will be entitled to a preference in the distribution of the profits of the Association to the amount of 10 per cent per annum, after which the holders of Common Stock will receive 10 per cent per annum, after which the profits will be divided equally between the holders of Preferred and Common Stock. The Preferred Stock will be redeemable at the option of the Association at any time after five years from date of issue, at par and accrued interest. The Preferred Stock will be issued in series of 100 shares each, and will be sold at par and accrued interest from the date of the last series issued. The first series will be issued on the 1st day of March, 1871. Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, 145 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., on and after Monday, Feb. 27, 1871, and will be closed on the 15th day of March, 1871. The Directors reserve the right to reject any subscription. Payments will be required as follows: 10 per cent on subscription, 10 per cent on the 1st day of April, 1871, and 10 per cent on the 1st day of each month thereafter until the whole amount subscribed for shall be paid in. Certificates of stock will be issued as soon as practicable after the payment of the first installment. Subscriptions will be received for any number of shares from one upwards.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. L. GREENLEAF, President.
O. H. BROOKS, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate.
Apply to WRIGHT & TERRELL,
No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

Loans on Real Estate

In Chicago and vicinity, for Three to Five Years, at low rates of interest.
Please address
P. O. Box 1,340.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A Rare Chance for Investment.

One-third interest in one of the most successful manufacturing enterprises in the West. Business entirely staple and profitable. This is a rare opportunity for persons having $10,000 to $15,000 to invest. Address
MANUFACTURER,
Box 1,340 Chicago P. O.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE,

This store is located on the corner of the St. Lawrence Hotel, Fox Lake, Ill., and is doing a fine business. Stock will invoice about $3,000. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
HALLOCK & WHEELER,
Real Estate Agents, 81 and 83 Adams-st.

A HALF INTEREST

In a well-established manufacturing business for sale cheap. Address Box 1,340 Chicago P. O.

BANKING.

FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

APPLY TO
HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.
Letters of Credit for Travellers issued, available throughout the world.
Drafts and Credits remitted to Importers on favorable terms.

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. J. B. WALKER,

OCULIST AND AURIST,
Attends exclusively to the Treatment of the Diseases of the
EYE AND EAR.
Office, 167 Washington-st., Room 11, 3d floor.
J. S. P. LORD, M. D.,
Has removed to Chicago to continue the practice of Medicine. Office at 97 Wabash-av., Room 11, 3d floor. Residence, Dundee, Kane County, Ill.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER,
DENTIST,
181 & 183 West Madison-st.,
Northwest corner Halsted.

VITALIZED AIR
GIVEN IN EXTRACTING TEETH.
NO PAIN. NO DANGER.

Extracting Teeth, each,	50c
Artificial Teeth, very best,	$20 to $25
Cheaper Sets,	$10 to $15
Solid Gold Fillings,	$2 to $5
Silver Fillings,	$1 to $3

TEETH EXTRACTED AND NEW ONES INSERTED. ALWAYS REPLACED.
Best of city references given or applicable.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Peter Keller,
PREMIUM BOOT MAKER,
27 Washington-st.,
Near Wabash-av., CHICAGO.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

☞ Particular attention given to the Manufacture of Ladies' Boots of every description.

A large stock of Ladies' and Gents Custom Work at cost.

FLOUR.

FLOUR AT RETAIL.

Best Spring Wheat $7.50 per brl.
Choice White Winter $9.00 per brl.
Best White Winter $10.00 per brl.

Under a privilege of the RETAIL FAMILY TRADE by Western Transportation Company at cost.

Delivered at all Mill Offices, or Table No. 1 Board of Trade, or may be had at the Mill Store of Table No. 1 Board of Trade, or may be had at the Mill Store of

IONIC MILLS,

Corner Michigan and North Dearborn-sts.
J. D COLE, Jr., Proprietor.

SHIRTS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SHIRTS AT TOMLINSON'S, No. 89 State-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GRAHAM,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
121 East Madison-st.

WASHES.

$1,000.

We challenge the world to produce a WASHER that will wash as clean and as quick as the MONITOR CHEMICAL. It is warranted to do so. Office 167 Washington-st., Room 11, 3d floor.
J. S. P. LORD, M. D.,
Has removed to Chicago to continue the practice of Medicine. Office at 97 Wabash-av., Room 11, 3d floor. Residence, Dundee, Kane County, Ill.

We have tried a number of Washers, and find the MONITOR CHEMICAL at least four times as fast as any other. J. S. P. LORD, M. D.

Any person wishing to purchase a Washer can have the privilege of trying the MONITOR CHEMICAL in their own house, and if not satisfactory, can return it at our expense.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

139 WABASH-AV.

REMOVAL.

Hotchkiss, Eddy & Co.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Robert Fergus' Sons

Publishers
PRINTERS
1340
Office,
14 CLARK ST.

Printing House, 211 to 219 Illinois Street.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

MILWAUKEE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT!

At Music Hall, Milwaukee, Wednesday Evening, April 26, 1871, with the kind permission of the best musical talent of the city.

$80,000 IN CASH PRIZES!

To be Distributed in GREENBACKS, as follows:

1 Gift	$25,000	$25,000
1 Gift	5,000	5,000
5 Gifts	1,000	5,000
20 Gifts	500	10,000
20 Gifts	250	5,000
100 Gifts	100	$ 5,000
200 Gifts	50	10,000
1,500 Gifts	10	15,000
2,177 Gifts		$80,000

150,000 Tickets are to be sold at $5.00 each.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

TO EXCHANGE FOR
Greenbacks OR NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT CHICAGO
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

REAL ESTATE.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

10,000,000 Acres Choice Land

For sale by the NATIONAL LAND AND EMIGRANT COMPANY, on the most favorable terms. Apply at the Company's Office, 111 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

C. N. PRATT,
Gen'l Agent National Land and Emigration Co.
111 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

Seven lots on Van Buren-st., between Throop and Loomis-sts., south front. Assessments all paid. $100 per foot if taken at once.

T. LYMAN,
4 Portland Block.

MAPLEWOOD

ADJOINING OLD CITY LIMITS.

In the possession of the Lessee, and for sale by the Real Estate Agents of the city. Parties desiring to purchase will find it to their interest to call at the office of the Company, 111 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

BELTING.

PRICES REDUCED

BY THE
Boston Belting Co.

The original manufacturers of RUBBER BELTING. Also, Steam Packing, Hose, and every variety of Rubber Goods. Our Belting is of the highest standard quality, and is warranted to be of the best material and workmanship. Every belt is stamped with our trade-mark, and none are genuine without it. Purchasers will please beware of imitations. Send for price-list and discount sheet.
HALLOCK & WHEELER,
Agents, 81 and 83 Adams-st.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!

The best qualities of HARD COAL, of all sizes, for sale by J. L. HATHAWAY, cor. Market and Randolph-sts. Also, BLOSSBURG COAL and WILMINGTON COAL. All Coal delivered promptly and in GOOD ORDER.

COAL.

Of long-test quality Pittsburgh coal, on Ft. Wayne R. R. track, at the Mines. Address or leave orders at the office of the Company, 111 Dearborn-st.

BUILDING PAPER.

BUILDING PAPER.

Send for Trade Circular to
J. R. Lawrence & Co.,
BELOIT, WIS.

WANTED.

BUSINESS OPENING DESIRED.

$10,000.00.

A gentleman of business experience and address, with the above capital, desires to engage in some business where he can devote his entire time to the management of the same. Address
C. BAYNOR,
Waverly, Ill.

OFFICE WANTED

On the first floor, with loft, or light, dry cellar, for storage. Must be centrally located. Address Box 679 giving location.

WANTED,

About May 1st, a second or third LOFT, centrally located, on South Side. Address or call on
HEINTOL,
Room 3, 209 South Water-st.

Any Party, Business Firm, or Incorporation,

Having a Steam Engine, Boiler, Pump, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Belting, Iron Pipe, Fittings, Valves, Gauges, Oils, Packing, Lubricators, Injectors, Governors, Steam Traps, Steam Gauges, Steam Whistles, Steam Pumps, Steam Heaters, Steam Cocks, Steam Boilers, Steam Fire Engines, Steam Boats, Steam Yachts, Steam Pleasure Carriages, Steam Anything, Can find it to their interest to call at the office of the Company, 111 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED TO LEASE.

A Factory with Power to sublet, suitable for the manufacture of Furniture, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Scroll Work, Turning, Planing, Sawing, Boring, Mortising, Tenoning, Dovetailing, Grooving, Matching, Moulding, Carving, Veneering, Polishing, Varnishing, Painting, Graining, Gilding, Upholstering, Repairing, Packing, Shipping, Etc., Etc. Address
MANUFACTURER,
Box 1,340 Chicago P. O.

WANTED.

A Partner with $5,000 to $10,000 to take an interest in a manufacturing business that will pay 50 per cent per annum. Address
MANUFACTURER,
Box 1,340 Chicago P. O.

WANTED.

A Partner with $5,000 to $10,000 to take an interest in a manufacturing business that will pay 50 per cent per annum. Address
MANUFACTURER,
Box 1,340 Chicago P. O.

JEWELRY, Etc.

Gold and Silver Watches, Chains,

Jewelry, Gold Silver and Plated Ware.
At greatly reduced prices, at ATLEE'S, 160 State-st.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES!

Will sell to close the balance of our FALL AND WINTER

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

NO GOODS CARRIED OVER

Have reduced our Prices to about
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
Carrying out the determination to have MONEY in preference to stock.
Don't fail to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. B. SHAY,
112, 114, & 116 Lake-st.

ORDER OF PERFORMANCES.

ROMEO AND JULIET!
Romeo, Mr. FRANK R. ALKEN.

EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK.
Prologue, for the first time in Chicago, by Mr. FRANK R. ALKEN.

THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

Capt. Rose Plantagenet ..... Mr. FRANK R. ALKEN.

To conclude with

MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

Tickets can now be secured for matinee and evening.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

THE GREAT SANYEAR

Will appear this evening, Saturday Matinee, and Saturday Evening, in his Wonderful Illusions.

THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA Combination,

FOR A BRIEF SEASON.

Commencing Monday, March 13,

FAREWELL HALL.

NILSSON'S LAST CONCERT.

Miss Christine Nilsson's Last Concert, Monday Next, Feb. 27, at 8 p. m.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH announces that Miss CHRISTINE NILSSON will give her

FAREWELL CONCERT,

Monday Evening, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock.

MLLE. CHRISTINA
NILSSON,

Who will appear in one grand Miscellaneous Concert, on Monday Evening, Feb. 27, at 8.

Mr. CARLOTTA PATTI, the Celebrated Violinist, Mr. CARL ROSA, the Distinguished Violoncellist, Mr. ADOLPHUS HOFFMANN, the Eminent Pianist, and Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH, the Celebrated Flautist, will appear on the occasion.

Mr. CARL ROSA will play his Celebrated Violoncello Solo, "Home, Sweet Home."

Mr. CARLOTTA PATTI will play his Celebrated Violin Solo, "Carnival de Venise."

Mr. ADOLPHUS HOFFMANN will play his Celebrated Piano Solo, "Grand Polonaise."

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH will play his Celebrated Flute Solo, "Fantasie Pastorale."

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will sing her Celebrated Solo, "Ah! non giunge

The Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1871.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

There has been an effort made in various quarters to induce persons owning property in cities to abstain from paying taxes on the ground that the new constitution repealed the existing laws for their collection, and had no provided any substitute. This will prove to be an expensive error to those who rely on it. The theory rests upon Section 4, Article 9 of the new constitution:

"Section 4. The General Assembly shall provide, by general law, for the assessment and collection of taxes for all purposes, including the payment of the indebtedness of the State, and shall prohibit the exercise of any power or privilege whereby any portion of the taxes upon property shall be released or commuted."

The assumption is that, until this county officer shall have been designated by the Legislature, no sale of property for unpaid taxes can take place. The language of the section itself indicates that the duty devolves perceptibly, if not immediately, "The General Assembly shall provide." When? In the future, when that body should so determine. There are a few cases where the constitution went into active operation from its date, but the language employed in these is peculiar. "From and after the adoption of this constitution." Section 4, Article 9 is not legislative in its character. It confers no new power on the Legislature, but makes that a duty which before was discretionary. The Legislature, under the present constitution, could have provided for the collection of taxes at any time by officers, and have required that all sales for unpaid taxes should be made by him. The strict interpretation of this fourth section will show that it is a direction to the Legislature to exercise a power already vested in the body by the constitution. When that power shall have been exercised as directed, the existing laws will be superseded by the new ones. Pending the execution of this direction of the constitution, the existing laws for the collection of taxes, and for the sale of property delinquent only with an interest in the Legislature, just as they had previously been with the same unexercised power in the Legislature.

The constitution provides that no act of the Legislature shall become a law until the 1st of July following its passage, unless by a vote of two-thirds of each house it shall otherwise direct. Did the convention intend to suspend the collection of taxes of all kinds from the 8th day of August, 1870, until the 1st of July, 1871? Is it reasonable to suppose that any such purpose existed in the convention, or that, if this absurdity had been pointed out, it would escaped the attention of the able and vigilant members of that body? The direction to the Legislature to provide Substitute for the collection of all taxes by a single officer in each county, and for the sale of all property for delinquent taxes by such officer, may, or may not, be carried out by that body at the present session. It may not be operated until 1873. In some case, will there be no law to enforce the collection of taxes, even to carry on the State Government and pay the interest on the public debt? A large portion of the taxes of the present year will be collected after the 8th of August. Was that an illegal section, and were the tax sales void under the new constitution? We venture to say that not one member of the convention dreamed of such a construction as has been put upon Section 4 of Article 9.

GINX'S BABY IN CHICAGO.

While the story of "Ginx's Baby" has passed its 80 sixth (English and second American) edition, it is interesting to know that Ginx's baby himself has arrived in Chicago; indeed, that he has resided here for several years; that he was turned over by the community at large to the Recorder; was committed by the Recorder to the Reform School; that he was carried by his inferiors, indicted into the Circuit Court, and from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of Illinois. This high authority decides that the Reform School has no constitutional power to take care of Ginx's baby. But, in answer to the rather important question, "Who is to take care of Ginx's baby?" the Supreme Court says nothing. In other words, the Supreme Court reaffirms the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that Ginx's baby has the inalienable right to go to the devil, and that any attempt to stop him is unconstitutional. The question now may inquire, "Who is Ginx's baby?" We answer, he is the unnecessary baby; the baby who had no moral right to be born, because, when he came, there was nobody ready to receive him; who, when he was running, barefoot, in rags, and what he began to eat, lacked food, and, at all times, lacked clothing; who, when he began to learn, lacked teachers, and, when he looked around for employment, lacked the strength, or skill, or opportunity to work, and, therefore, began a course of vagrancy, vice, and crime.

The English baby who recently gave a name to Ginx's baby assigns him a place as the thirteenth child of a poor, toiling people, who had been brought to the door of the poor house in the effort to rear twelve children, so that the birth of the thirteenth took the poor people by surprise and overwhelmed Mr. Ginx, Senior, having stood at the birth of the twelfth that he could certainly down the thirteenth child, no matter some hours at the end of his day's work, and found the unnecessary baby added to his burdens, than he picked him out of the heads of the eldest and started for Vauxhall bridge to dignify him with the full honors of a London pauper, by throwing him into the Thames. On his way he was first met by the shrieks of his neighbors and their wives at his cruelty. Ginx meets them by the argument that quick drowning is an easier death than slow starvation, that they all know he can only feed twelve, and that the thirteenth must drown or starve. Then a philosopher and economist demands to know by what right he has brought the baby into the world if he could not feed it. Ginx only replies that he has been married many years, that philosophers and economists are good for anything, they ought to contrive some means whereby Ginx's baby could be provided for according to the sense of honest nature, instead of trying to shackle human nature.

At Pittsburgh preparations are made to dispose the blame on Ginx, and not to provide for Ginx's baby. Ginx was about to resume his way to Vauxhall bridge, when Religion, in the person of a Sister of Mercy, stepped in and offered to take care of the child. This met Ginx's want exactly, and he gave it up. So soon did the Sisters begin to train it for a career, and so perfect a system had the Protestant Detective Association demanded the custody of him, lest Popery might undermine the United Kingdom. The P. D. A. applied for a habeas corpus, and other writs, employed barristers and solicitors, made a national question over the "great Papist fraud," and at length won the day. Applying its law as much as it could have saved three such children, we of last equally the grandiloquent decision that the Sisters had the right to keep him, and by the offer of Her Most Heavenly to give him up, owing to personal developments of what should reconcile her allegiance to the laws; of course he should remember his allegiance to the laws; of course he should reflect that Protestion is especially for the benefit of the poor man; and he might even sit down with his family to a chapter of Greeley's Political Economy. But then the cold, the cold that comes to the starved of his bones, the misery of his heart, the hell that makes his children cry out with pain, the cold that causes starvation, and pneumonia, and, at the end of a year, pulmonary consumption, or typhoid, or typhus fever, and suspended upon successive gibbets, shadowy, dark like, and other means of promoting the cause, just as Mr. Ginx, having missed at the birth of the twelfth child, no matter some hours at the end of his day's work, and found the unnecessary baby added to his burdens, than he picked him out of the heads of the eldest and started for Vauxhall bridge to dignify him with the full honors of a London pauper, by throwing him into the Thames. On his way he was first met by the shrieks of his neighbors and their wives at his cruelty. Ginx meets them by the argument that quick drowning is an easier death than slow starvation, that they all know he can only feed twelve, and that the thirteenth must drown or starve. Then a philosopher and economist demands to know by what right he has brought the baby into the world if he could not feed it. Ginx only replies that he has been married many years, that philosophers and economists are good for anything, they ought to contrive some means whereby Ginx's baby could be provided for according to the sense of honest nature, instead of trying to shackle human nature.

At Pittsburgh preparations are made to dispose the blame on Ginx, and not to provide for Ginx's baby. Ginx was about to resume his way to Vauxhall bridge, when Religion, in the person of a Sister of Mercy, stepped in and offered to take care of the child. This met Ginx's want exactly, and he gave it up. So soon did the Sisters begin to train it for a career, and so perfect a system had the Protestant Detective Association demanded the custody of him, lest Popery might undermine the United Kingdom. The P. D. A. applied for a habeas corpus, and other writs, employed barristers and solicitors, made a national question over the "great Papist fraud," and at length won the day. Applying its law as much as it could have saved three such children, we of last equally the grandiloquent decision that the Sisters had the right to keep him, and by the offer of Her Most Heavenly to give him up, owing to personal developments of what should reconcile her allegiance to the laws; of course he should remember his allegiance to the laws; of course he should reflect that Protestion is especially for the benefit of the poor man; and he might even sit down with his family to a chapter of Greeley's Political Economy. But then the cold, the cold that comes to the starved of his bones, the misery of his heart, the hell that makes his children cry out with pain, the cold that causes starvation, and pneumonia, and, at the end of a year, pulmonary consumption, or typhoid, or typhus fever, and suspended upon successive gibbets, shadowy, dark like, and other means of promoting the cause, just as Mr. Ginx, having missed at the birth of the twelfth child, no matter some hours at the end of his day's work, and found the unnecessary baby added to his burdens, than he picked him out of the heads of the eldest and started for Vauxhall bridge to dignify him with the full honors of a London pauper, by throwing him into the Thames. On his way he was first met by the shrieks of his neighbors and their wives at his cruelty. Ginx meets them by the argument that quick drowning is an easier death than slow starvation, that they all know he can only feed twelve, and that the thirteenth must drown or starve. Then a philosopher and economist demands to know by what right he has brought the baby into the world if he could not feed it. Ginx only replies that he has been married many years, that philosophers and economists are good for anything, they ought to contrive some means whereby Ginx's baby could be provided for according to the sense of honest nature, instead of trying to shackle human nature.

As Pittsburgh proposes to throw the blame on Ginx, and not to provide for Ginx's baby, Ginx was about to resume his way to Vauxhall bridge, when Religion, in the person of a Sister of Mercy, stepped in and offered to take care of the child. This met Ginx's want exactly, and he gave it up. So soon did the Sisters begin to train it for a career, and so perfect a system had the Protestant Detective Association demanded the custody of him, lest Popery might undermine the United Kingdom. The P. D. A. applied for a habeas corpus, and other writs, employed barristers and solicitors, made a national question over the "great Papist fraud," and at length won the day. Applying its law as much as it could have saved three such children, we of last equally the grandiloquent decision that the Sisters had the right to keep him, and by the offer of Her Most Heavenly to give him up, owing to personal developments of what should reconcile her allegiance to the laws; of course he should remember his allegiance to the laws; of course he should reflect that Protestion is especially for the benefit of the poor man; and he might even sit down with his family to a chapter of Greeley's Political Economy. But then the cold, the cold that comes to the starved of his bones, the misery of his heart, the hell that makes his children cry out with pain, the cold that causes starvation, and pneumonia, and, at the end of a year, pulmonary consumption, or typhoid, or typhus fever, and suspended upon successive gibbets, shadowy, dark like, and other means of promoting the cause, just as Mr. Ginx, having missed at the birth of the twelfth child, no matter some hours at the end of his day's work, and found the unnecessary baby added to his burdens, than he picked him out of the heads of the eldest and started for Vauxhall bridge to dignify him with the full honors of a London pauper, by throwing him into the Thames. On his way he was first met by the shrieks of his neighbors and their wives at his cruelty. Ginx meets them by the argument that quick drowning is an easier death than slow starvation, that they all know he can only feed twelve, and that the thirteenth must drown or starve. Then a philosopher and economist demands to know by what right he has brought the baby into the world if he could not feed it. Ginx only replies that he has been married many years, that philosophers and economists are good for anything, they ought to contrive some means whereby Ginx's baby could be provided for according to the sense of honest nature, instead of trying to shackle human nature.

Christ seems to have referred to Ginx's baby when he said "The poor you have always with you." So, it is natural that Ginx's baby should turn up in Chicago, and that the usual supplies should arise concerning the patriage of putting him into the river have at his English biographer describes as occurring there. Certain sects, as such, are disposed generally to vindicate Ginx's baby's right to go to the devil for want of food, clothing and paternal care, provided no effort is made by some other sect to entrap him into a false heaven on some obscure question of ecclesiastical flapdoodle. But, if an effort is made to convert Ginx's baby, not from a gutter-snipe into a human being, but from a human being into a sectarian of some kind, there ensues a howl of vengeance and persecution, as if Ginx's baby looms up out of the slums into the daylight, as an object of some interest. Men will take more pains to strengthen a religious organization of which they are members, by getting Ginx's baby into it, than they will to strengthen Ginx's baby by giving it good food and work. The churches do a little. Their fund for the relief of Ginx's baby, in Chicago, is very much like the odd sixpence that remained of the funds of the association for the relief of Ginx's baby in London, after the money, £1,800, had been expended on secretaries and stationery. The Sisters of Charity do something. It has been supposed that the Reform School would be just the university in which Ginx's baby could graduate into a decent member of society. For a time it certainly operated smoothly as an community could discharge themselves of all responsibility of and concerning Ginx's baby. Was Ginx's baby found guilty—helping? The policeman takes him to the Recorder. The Recorder sends him to the Reform School; there to be educated. As he jumped over the fence, became of age, or reformed so the valve opens and steals, and Ginx's baby, it was thought, was disposed of. Did Ginx's baby find in that school all a mother's doting tenderness, or quite a father's fond forbearance? Very likely not. Ginx's baby grazed, filled, as Oliver Twist, thickened with birch, and sweetened with the cane itself oftener than with its saccharine juices? We do not know. This might well have formed the subject of constant watchfulness on the part of all those whom the Reform School was constructed to serve. Was there any idea of thinking of Ginx's baby. But our inantile hero has found his dangerous relief in a different quarter. Magna Charta steps in, in the person of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and holds that Ginx's baby has committed no crime, that, therefore, he cannot be imprisoned; that his detention at the Reform School is an imprisonment, and, therefore, that it violates Magna Charta. In other words, the sacred rights of the American citizen to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, include the right of Ginx's baby to go to the devil by the most eligible route viz., by being left to take care of himself before he is able or has learned how to do so. If the Supreme Court were asked "What are we to do with Ginx's baby?" they would, of course, wash their hands of the responsibility. Ginx's baby has the inalienable right to be a gutter-snipe. The law has nothing further to do with him, save to sentence him to death when he develops from the gutter-snipe into the cut-throat. Then, as the law sentences Ginx's baby to be hanged by the neck until he is dead, it will kindly add, "and may the Lord have mercy on your soul." Thus much, in the kindness of our Christian hearts, do we, in this Christian land, do in this year of Christ for Ginx's baby.

THE COAL FAMINE.

As probability dulies on broadstuffs in England produced their legitimate results in bread riots when the poor were starving for want of food, so that lack of fuel is likely to be producing coal riots in New York, where the poor are starving with cold. Coal at $15 or $20 a ton to those who buy by the quantity, means 100 per cent in advance on that price to those who buy, as the poor usually do, by the bushel or basket. Then the artificial coal remains high prices in New York, where it is the sole fuel, it means a famine, and the very poor are without the means of purchase, even were there any coal to buy. The next step is inevitable; the coal carts and yards are stocked by the exasperated and enfeebled poor, and then a comparatively wealthy fund for their distress, the law must be appealed to to preserve the peace by armed force. Of course, violence must be suppressed and property protected; but it is none the less true that these poor people are deserving of consideration for the suffering which they are called upon to endure by no fault of their own, and that that suffering is legitimately derived from a monopoly which limits the supply of fuel to a few hands, and will not permit the demand to be met by competition from other sources. Up and down the coast of Lake Michigan, and especially the eastern shore thereof, wherever there is an indentation, a creek, or a sand bar we find, an appropriation of money to do something for it, or a bill sent in a single case, we venture to say, have the "adjoining property-owners" ever agreed to spend a dollar of their own money to assist our noble-hearted Uncle Samuel in his persevering efforts to build piers, dig harbors, construct break-waters, and make steamboat navigation at every damp spot in the country.

A committee of Congress has been investigating the management of the Indian Bureau in connection with the Indian Peace Commissioners, and, it is said, has reported, has no small modicum of shortcomings blood in his own veins. The committee have given him a diploma as honest Indian, but express a doubt as to his transparency.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. W. J. Conant, formerly editor of the Liberal Christian, will be examined with Mr. Potter in the contest of the Golden Age.

—Sir Cornelius Neubronner, a wealthy Prussian citizen of Offenbach, of Germany, by uniting him-self to the Catholic Church.

—Horace Greeley, notwithstanding the large share of his property in this country, where they are much more popular than at home, is represented to be in quite in pecuniary circumstances. The health of Mrs. Greeley has suffered severely from excessive application and over-work.

—Dr. Benoist-Mech, the Irish exile, is under arrangements to deliver twenty-three lectures within thirty days, receiving therefor $4,000 and no passes.

—A London letter-writer states that Major Yeverton (now Lord Avonmore) never intends to return to Ireland, and that Lady Avonmore will not accompany him. Lady Avonmore is said to be living in the most retired manner in the city here made his name detested all over the country.

—Mr. Bergh, the head of the protective system in New York. The term is a some-front house, proper on KENSINGTON PURSUITS, and is worth a million of dollars to the owner.

—The most prominent of female enterprise in in New York, is that of Martha L. Smith and Ada L. Sweet, who have engaged in the business of a city telegraph line, and counsel offices on Broadway, at the Grand Central Hotel and other places. They have a capital of $100,000, and propose to establish telegraph lines between Virginia and Cincinnati, by the way of Lynchburg, Va., Knoxville, Tenn., and Nashville, Tenn., to Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, O. Mr. Sweet is connected with him in certain pecuniary matters, and is also interested in coal lands at Green Bottom, Cabell County, West Virginia.

—Mrs. Virginia Clemens has written a lasting epitaph to the memory of the late veteran Abolitionist, Thomas Garrett, of Delaware. He says: "It was a common and accepted thing that the Apostle sleeps in the grave but her name will be remembered for a day. Was the same words the world would not be given one cent to her personal friends, if she had any, it was a gain to the world of art, and if the remaining half of her statue is ever finished, it will be a monument that will last as long as the stone of the Rock. She is now in Rome, and is said to be the greatest living sculptress. The statue is of heroic size, and is to be placed in the Capitol at Washington. Mrs. Clemens has been engaged upon it for three years, and has yet another year before her. She is a native of Vermont, and is the wife of Jeremiah Clemens, of Huntsville, Ala., who was a prominent and successful lawyer before the war, and was a member of the Confederate Congress. Mrs. Clemens is a sister of Mrs. Senator Sherman, of Ohio.

—Theodore Tilton walked through the House of Representatives, on Friday, with a head of hair that would have done credit to Absalom. Before the present session of the Legislature, that as they had previously been with the same unexercised power in the Legislature.

The constitution provides that no act of the Legislature shall become a law until the 1st of July following its passage, unless by a vote of two-thirds of each house it shall otherwise direct. Did the convention intend to suspend the collection of taxes of all kinds from the 8th day of August, 1870, until the 1st of July, 1871? Is it reasonable to suppose that any such purpose existed in the convention, or that, if this absurdity had been pointed out, it would escaped the attention of the able and vigilant members of that body? The direction to the Legislature to provide Substitute for the collection of all taxes by a single officer in each county, and for the sale of all property for delinquent taxes by such officer, may, or may not, be carried out by that body at the present session. It may not be operated until 1873. In some case, will there be no law to enforce the collection of taxes, even to carry on the State Government and pay the interest on the public debt? A large portion of the taxes of the present year will be collected after the 8th of August. Was that an illegal section, and were the tax sales void under the new constitution? We venture to say that not one member of the convention dreamed of such a construction as has been put upon Section 4 of Article 9.

GINX'S BABY IN CHICAGO.

While the story of "Ginx's Baby" has passed its 80 sixth (English and second American) edition, it is interesting to know that Ginx's baby himself has arrived in Chicago; indeed, that he has resided here for several years; that he was turned over by the community at large to the Recorder; was committed by the Recorder to the Reform School; that he was carried by his inferiors, indicted into the Circuit Court, and from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of Illinois. This high authority decides that the Reform School has no constitutional power to take care of Ginx's baby. But, in answer to the rather important question, "Who is to take care of Ginx's baby?" the Supreme Court says nothing. In other words, the Supreme Court reaffirms the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that Ginx's baby has the inalienable right to go to the devil, and that any attempt to stop him is unconstitutional. We answer to the may inquire, "Who is Ginx's baby?" We answer, he is the unnecessary baby; the baby who had no moral right to be born, because, when he came, there was nobody ready to receive him; who, when he was running, barefoot, in rags, and what he began to eat, lacked food, and, at all times, lacked clothing; who, when he began to learn, lacked teachers, and, when he looked around for employment, lacked the strength, or skill, or opportunity to work, and, therefore, began a course of vagrancy, vice, and crime.

The English baby who recently gave a name to Ginx's baby assigns him a place as the thirteenth child of a poor, toiling people, who had been brought to the door of the poor house in the effort to rear twelve children, so that the birth of the thirteenth took the poor people by surprise and overwhelmed Mr. Ginx, Senior, having stood at the birth of the twelfth that he could certainly down the thirteenth child, no matter some hours at the end of his day's work, and found the unnecessary baby added to his burdens, than he picked him out of the heads of the eldest and started for Vauxhall bridge to dignify him with the full honors of a London pauper, by throwing him into the Thames. On his way he was first met by the shrieks of his neighbors and their wives at his cruelty. Ginx meets them by the argument that quick drowning is an easier death than slow starvation, that they all know he can only feed twelve, and that the thirteenth must drown or starve. Then a philosopher and economist demands to know by what right he has brought the baby into the world if he could not feed it. Ginx only replies that he has been married many years, that philosophers and economists are good for anything, they ought to contrive some means whereby Ginx's baby could be provided for according to the sense of honest nature, instead of trying to shackle human nature.

As Pittsburgh proposes to throw the blame on Ginx, and not to provide for Ginx's baby, Ginx was about to resume his way to Vauxhall bridge, when Religion, in the person of a Sister of Mercy, stepped in and offered to take care of the child. This met Ginx's want exactly, and he gave it up. So soon did the Sisters begin to train it for a career, and so perfect a system had the Protestant Detective Association demanded the custody of him, lest Popery might undermine the United Kingdom. The P. D. A. applied for a habeas corpus, and other writs, employed barristers and solicitors, made a national question over the "great Papist fraud," and at length won the day. Applying its law as much as it could have saved three such children, we of last equally the grandiloquent decision that the Sisters had the right to keep him, and by the offer of Her Most Heavenly to give him up, owing to personal developments of what should reconcile her allegiance to the laws; of course he should remember his allegiance to the laws; of course he should reflect that Protestion is especially for the benefit of the poor man; and he might even sit down with his family to a chapter of Greeley's Political Economy. But then the cold, the cold that comes to the starved of his bones, the misery of his heart, the hell that makes his children cry out with pain, the cold that causes starvation, and pneumonia, and, at the end of a year, pulmonary consumption, or typhoid, or typhus fever, and suspended upon successive gibbets, shadowy, dark like, and other means of promoting the cause, just as Mr. Ginx, having missed at the birth of the twelf

IMMENSE RUSH!
ONLY
Two Days More
to take Advantage of our
GREAT REDUCTION
$10.00 a Year.
IUM,
E-ST.
10 P. M.
AM
es.
periority.
RAILROAD,
, Rochester.
& CO.,
NTS,
HICAGO.
& CO.
dway,
tion to
ock of
tches
rices at
selling
s great-
others
ntry in
and in
g qual-
r cheap-
d price
e c. o. d.
OODS.
D,
& CO.
DAY, Feb.
Japanese
cked, and
w designs;
mbracing
; Swiss
tasses and
nt assort-
es Goods,
nd exten-
eir stock
and Amer-
Prints, and
Ginghams.
TON-STS.
ODS
UT
heap!"
AGE'S
E-ST.,
ington-st.
iced.
& CO.
- $8.50
Hocking - - - $7.00
Vermillion - - $5.50
Wilmington - $5.50
Hard Coal - $10.00
ALSO FIRE BRICK.
No. 1 West Randolph-st.,
Corner Kinzie and Green,
Corner Kinzie and Elizabeth, and
Foot of Carpenter, North Branch.
ESSIE T. IMES. JOHN H. COMEE.
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 PACKAGES
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
TO EXCHANGE FOR
Greenbacks
OR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT CHICAGO
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

GRANT AND SHERIDAN.

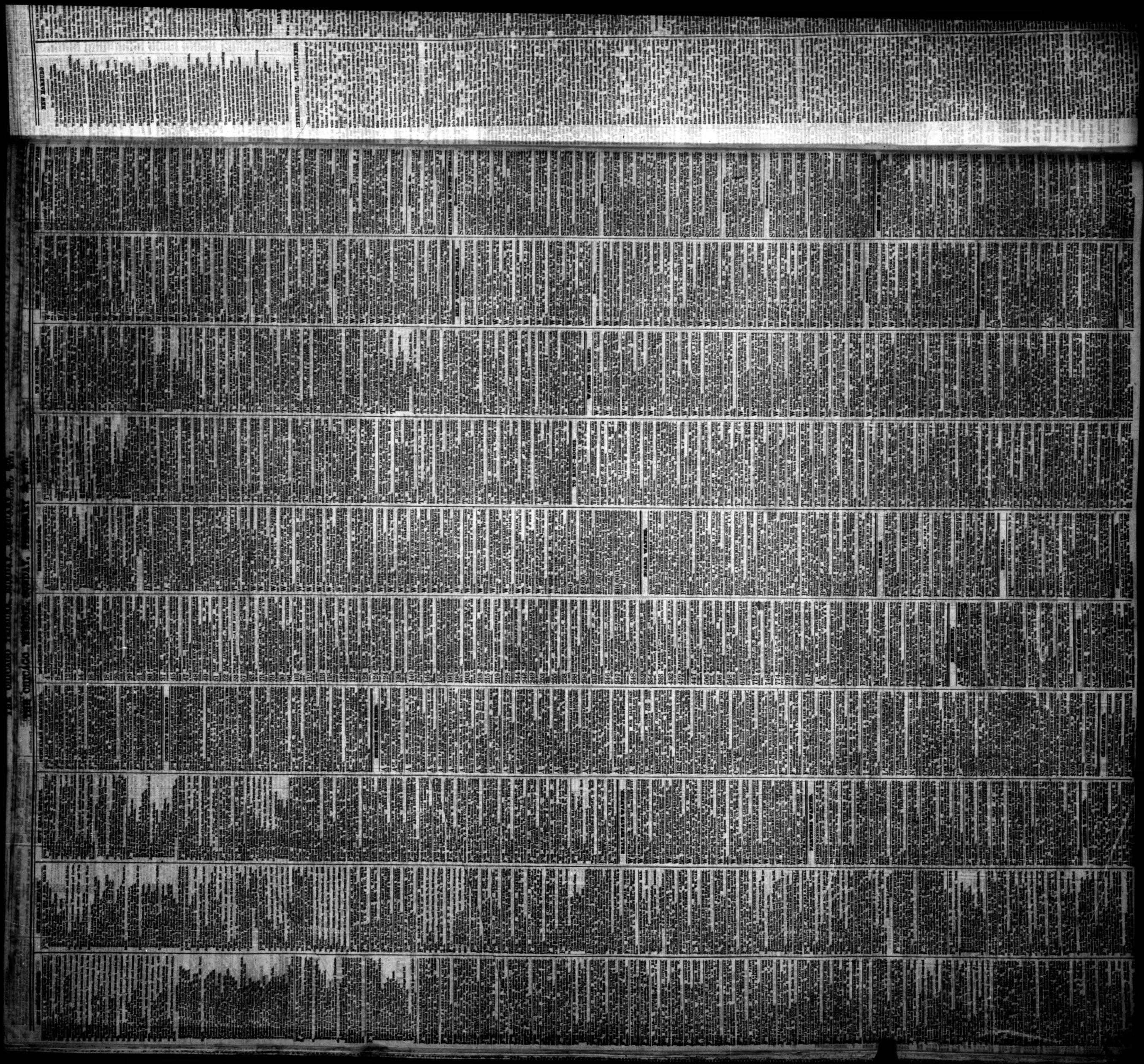
Statesmanlike Utterances of the National Executive.

New Light on an Ancient and Fish-like Subject.

Suicide Whiskey Putting Forth New Specifics.

The number and kind of rumors that I have been credited with originating and circulating, during the past few months, in point of number and variety, would fill a book. Some of the most absurd of my inventions have been copied into papers from one end of the country to the other, and have been believed by many of my friends. Some of the stories, however, have been so ridiculous that I have not taken the trouble to deny them, and have left them to die out, as it were, like the foolish freaks of an idle dream.

But I wouldn't advise any one personally signalized by the bruised of this plain talk, to try the Tribune rumor-maker. Since what is there left to tell? Why, I'm at almost every turn of the road, now, taken to task for the origin of this or that piece of nonsense; and that is, I have been told by an occasional brief correspondent, the real personality of the author of the rumor. Why, that is all down



LITERATURE

DARWIN DEBOUCHED

INTELLECTUAL PLATITUDES

MARGUERITE.

In Memoriam—Died May, 1870.

BY ETHEL C. WARNOCK.

From the Atlantic Monthly, for March.

The rosies sang in the orchard, the roses sang in the garden,
Sang in the sun and the shade and the name they knew;
Sang, in an open casement, the poor Friend
Into her immortal garret fell the vigor of the April day.

Through the dusty window curtained by one ragged fold,
Gray with the dust of London, on sinks the soul of mood,

The bed-ridden Friend's pallet pondwort, the vantage ‘a
The varied wage nature taught as it dropped from
her stitch heard:

What is her war the song of the robin, or warm
Spring-time,
All the joy in the future of the dying, beatings of
mould or sight?

Done was the work of her hands, she had eaten
The work of the Amen people lay behind her dim
and dead.

But her soul went back to its child's time; she saw
the sun on the
Wet golf the Bank of Mimo, and not over Gan-

The low, sure feet at sick-side, the rush of the
Mill Mead,
The mill-stream and creek and river, from drive to
spined wood;

The grim in the red of morning, the fish-hawk's
The drift of the fog in mountains over the dark
Tweed.

She saw the face of her mother, she heard the
song she sang,
And for a falling, slowly, the bell for vespers
Rang!

By her lost the hard-faced mistress sat smooth-
Preening into the fire-it heathen and fastner the
With a vague remorse stealing for her gravel and
She saw no longer headed and pity too late for

Up the stair of the garret sobby nor son of the
minister stopped.
Leaned on the bed-rail, moaning, covering his face
with his hands and wept.

Unimpede the mother who watched him, sharply,
"Stop that, sniveller, or go for an minute the court of

What have you for Penie, the beggar, the
charge of the town?

"He got the beggar, who let pore, I know
not God knows.
I love her, and fain would go with her wherever
she goes!"

Dumber! the event this rather pleading, for
love so distant!
"No son, come away," cried the mother, her
voice cruel growl,
"If she is poor in her state He Epicure; let her
alone!"

But he knelt with his hand on his forehead, his
face on his bed,
And he called back the word that was passing;
"Margerie, or you hear?"

She paused on the threshold of heaven; love,
Wistful, looked, it up for an instant the cloud of

With his heart on his lips he kissed her, but
never her chest grew red,
And the last word he said long for he spake in
the ear of the dead.

And the rosies sang in the orchard where beds
Of the yellow hands and the still lace, over the
rosies hung.

THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL.

Showing How the German Boy Thrashed the French Boy, and How the English Boy Looked On.

The following incident, which deserves a
rank among the literary curiosities of the
times, has already reached the ninety-ninth
thousand in England, and has been trans-
lated into French. It was also lately the
marked annotation. It was written, it is said,
by a canon of Salisbury Cathedral. Its popu-
larity is due to the delicacy, not only to the moral-
ness of the performance, but to the manner in
exactly the popular feeling of the moment
toward the two parties in the great contest
on his attitude of neutrality is practically
ly substained by the English Government.

Mrs. Europa kept a Dame's School, where
boys were instructed in modern languages,
the Christian and the use of the globes. The
necessities and credit were good, for there
was no other school where such sound and
and an admission could be obtained. Many
her old pupils held masterships in other
and were sending their own sons to her.
the assistants, consisting chiefly of lady
Everybody remarked how well the dame
ved for their years; while a kind was kept
modern economy, full of rather rocky fabrics,
the children. The kindness of her heart
not, and talked, for the most part, through
their noses.

The lady at Mrs. Europa's was of all sizes
and ages, good boys and bad boys, thick
large and clever, small and stupid. She
ded with peaceable boys and quarrelsome
boys, with orderly boys and vulgar boys.
ost of course, with the middle sort. Mrs.
perally managed them all. So, as she did
not like to punish severely, she kept them in
the playground out of school, she chose from
biggest and most trustworthy of her pupils
e to each room, and entrusted to their care
of the boys, and kept the cane by her
fire. "Power to the strong to help the
writing," says Louis Wallem, Alexis Joseph,
and I.

It's a dispute arose among any of the smaller
boys, the monitors had to examine into it
ently, and, if possible, so settle it amicably.
ould not succeed, they had to report the case
Mrs. Europa, who then heard both sides, and
they were to see fair play, stop the encounter
when it had lasted long enough, punish the
to uphold justice, and prevent tyranny and
bullying.

The power thus placed in their hands was for
the most part exercised with discretion,
to the satisfaction of the school. Sometimes
Truscott's little quarrels would arise which
might otherwise have led to the punish-
of a whole week's play, and much
s that when two little urchins had retired
with their bonkers into the corner of the
ground, and had fought it all out, the
fearful appearance of Master Louis or Mas-
Alexis Joseph on those them to their
shake hands. The worst of it was, that some
of the monitors themselves occasionally took
to fighting their battles when they ought to
have been keeping the peace; and this was
more than over the duty of the rest to inter-
fere. There lingered a tradition in the school
of a terrific combat between a monitor,
called Nicholas, and a most unprovoked
attack upon the great boy by the little boy
called Constantine. John and Louis stuck up
for the child boldly, and gave Nicholas such
a thrashing that he got over it, and soon
afterward left the school.

Such was the state of affairs at Dame Europa's
had a little fracas of his own, in a corner of
the play ground. The boys took great inter-
in it, and formed a circle round the two
ants. In some ways great flowers and
fruit, to which each contributed according
which the young cultivators would sell to one
another and take into Hall, to help down their
bread and scrape at tea time. Every garden
bed in the middle of it an arbor, fitted up se-
cretly with the help of the nail that was passing;
"Margerie, or you hear?"

She paused on the threshold of heaven; love,
Wistful, looked, it up for an instant the cloud of

With his heart on his lips he kissed her, but
never her chest grew red,
And the last word he said long for he spake in
the ear of the dead.

And the rosies sang in the orchard where beds
Of the yellow hands and the still lace, over the
rosies hung.

THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL.

Showing How the German Boy Thrashed the French Boy, and How the English Boy Looked On.

The following incident, which deserves a
rank among the literary curiosities of the
times, has already reached the ninety-ninth
thousand in England, and has been trans-
lated into French. It was also lately the
marked annotation. It was written, it is said,
by a canon of Salisbury Cathedral. Its popu-
larity is due to the delicacy, not only to the moral-
ness of the performance, but to the manner in
exactly the popular feeling of the moment
toward the two parties in the great contest
on his attitude of neutrality is practically
ly substained by the English Government.

Mrs. Europa kept a Dame's School, where
boys were instructed in modern languages,
the Christian and the use of the globes. The
necessities and credit were good, for there
was no other school where such sound and
and an admission could be obtained. Many
her old pupils held masterships in other
and were sending their own sons to her.
the assistants, consisting chiefly of lady
Everybody remarked how well the dame
ved for their years; while a kind was kept
modern economy, full of rather rocky fabrics,
the children. The kindness of her heart
not, and talked, for the most part, through
their noses.

The lady at Mrs. Europa's was of all sizes
and ages, good boys and bad boys, thick
large and clever, small and stupid. She
ded with peaceable boys and quarrelsome
boys, with orderly boys and vulgar boys.
ost of course, with the middle sort. Mrs.
perally managed them all. So, as she did
not like to punish severely, she kept them in
the playground out of school, she chose from
biggest and most trustworthy of her pupils
e to each room, and entrusted to their care
of the boys, and kept the cane by her
fire. "Power to the strong to help the
writing," says Louis Wallem, Alexis Joseph,
and I.

It's a dispute arose among any of the smaller
boys, the monitors had to examine into it
ently, and, if possible, so settle it amicably.
ould not succeed, they had to report the case
Mrs. Europa, who then heard both sides, and
they were to see fair play, stop the encounter
when it had lasted long enough, punish the
to uphold justice, and prevent tyranny and
bullying.

The power thus placed in their hands was for
the most part exercised with discretion,
to the satisfaction of the school. Sometimes
Truscott's little quarrels would arise which
might otherwise have led to the punish-
of a whole week's play, and much
s that when two little urchins had retired
with their bonkers into the corner of the
ground, and had fought it all out, the
fearful appearance of Master Louis or Mas-
Alexis Joseph on those them to their
shake hands. The worst of it was, that some
of the monitors themselves occasionally took
to fighting their battles when they ought to
have been keeping the peace; and this was
more than over the duty of the rest to inter-
fere. There lingered a tradition in the school
of a terrific combat between a monitor,
called Nicholas, and a most unprovoked
attack upon the great boy by the little boy
called Constantine. John and Louis stuck up
for the child boldly, and gave Nicholas such
a thrashing that he got over it, and soon
afterward left the school.

Such was the state of affairs at Dame Europa's
had a little fracas of his own, in a corner of
the play ground. The boys took great inter-
in it, and formed a circle round the two
ants. In some ways great flowers and
fruit, to which each contributed according
which the young cultivators would sell to one
another and take into Hall, to help down their
bread and scrape at tea time. Every garden
bed in the middle of it an arbor, fitted up se-
cretly with the help of the nail that was passing;
Louis had the prettiest arbor of all, like a
grotto in fairy land, full of the most beautiful
flowers and ferns, with a trim fountain playing inside.
the roof, and a little fountain playing inside.

John's garden was pretty enough, and more
productive than any; owing its chief beauty,
however, to the fact that it was an island,
surrounded from all sides by a moat, two
feet wide and twenty and thirty feet wide. But his
island was not very large, and he could only
accommodate almost all play time, turning at his
leisure, making nets, or sharpening his knives,
or cutting his name on the trees. Louis and
Alexis Joseph were the two friends of a holiday now and
then; and when they tired of staying away
from the rest, they would get a plank and lay it
across the brook, and pay a visit to his neigh-
bor's island. Neighbor and friend though he
was, and glad to see him.

Harry and Mary's
property at full length in the soft moss, and ate
up grapes and drinking lemonade, and think-
ing what a pleasant life it was, and what
fun it was to be at school. Close fast by, with its dir-
ty and litter, and its cruel fish, was Louis's
island. It made a most pretty out of my garden,
and would have been a delightful island to
live on, and spend one's whole time in, if only
it had a few bad smells. For Dame Europa,
with a laudable thoughtfulness for industry,
had set apart to each pupil a piece of ground,
to cultivate as he chose, and it was said that
Louis, who was very fond of gardening, and
fond of bees, had sometimes trusted or quar-
relled with his friends about honey or wax.

By the side of Louis' domain was that of
Alexis Joseph, a French boy, who had come
to the school a year before, and was still a
stranger to most of the boys. He was a
very stiff and reserved boy, and had not
yet made many friends. He was a good
deal older than Louis, and was a head taller
than he. He was also much stronger, and
could have thrashed him with ease, but he
was not quarrelsome, and was very fond of
reading, and was always deep in some book
when he had nothing to do.

Louis and William are very late to-day,"
observed the dame, when dinner was half
over, and they were not yet in their places.
And then it by his lot learned from some of
the boys sitting near her the whole story.

"Oh, but you might be sure that I should
be nothing naked, and that I should suffer,"
cried Louis, with a sob, as he began to tell
his part of the story.

"But I dr'bject, ma'am," cried Louis.

"Silence, sir!" said the dame; "you will
have an opportunity of speaking presently."

"Please, ma'am, I was only going to say
that I was not in the least to blame," said
William.

"Silence, sir!" answered Johnson, "I
will not hear you."

"A word, sir!" said she.

"Two words, sir!"

"Just precisely what you find no business
to say," answered she. "You were pleased in
your authority to order me to be silent, and
then you might stand quiet from being. Any
more of this, and you shall be punished. Miss
Georgie here is a monitress. If I had needed
him to have nothing to do. Neutral, indeed!
Neutral, indeed! I'll have no neutrals in my
school. Don't look at me, sir, with your
fierce side-glances. You must take
which side did you take, I would ask you will. Now,
which side did you take, I would ask you will. Now,
I'll have no neutrals in my